## D.THE SCENES

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LLO, Billy!" How are you nck? Glad to you got that appoint ment, What is here in it for "Four thou

and a year." "Oh, I don't mean the salary-to h-II with the salary; but what is there in it for you 'on the side?' 'Not a cent. Just the

"Come off! Why, two of that last bunch cleaned up ten thousand aplece before they walked the plank

Well, it's a new deal. No side issues for me. Just the little old four thou. That's all."

Why, you ain't honest, are you, Jack?" "Well, I never had 'Honest John' tacked onto me for a handleap, but I don't want to go along the street looking back to see if anyone's following

"But those fellows are alive and well to day, and the statute of limitations has run on 'em."

'Yes, maybe; but it would be just my luck to get 'snaked.' My tailor says stripes are unbecoming on tall men, anyway."

"You're foolish, Jack." "A regular lobster, Billy; but when I'm let out I want to sleep nights, without listening for some

one to ring the door-bell and ask 'how about it?' " The foregoing conversation is verbally a correct transcript between an appointee to a city office and a political acquaintance, the well-known and almost "disbarred" attorney, the Hon. William "Skiphis-It occurred just as written down, and is merely given to illustrate the general idea prevalent among the crooked, the crafty and the unscrupulous that public office was a private "snap.

The salary was supposed to be merely expense money for being in the political game; the real was to be gotten out of "side deals," schemes where the official was to use his influence and his opportunities to get into "something good," whereby for favors either directly or indirectly granted he got what is known sometimes as his

rake-off," or his "bit," If he was in a position where contracts were to be let "to the lowest bidder" it was his business, if a "grafter," to see that his "man" was the lowest bidder, or to have a "combination" among the bidders so that the contracts would be divided among two or three favored firms or individuals; or to work in some one as sub-contractor, or in various ways "get a finger in the pie," so that he could "holp up" somebody for "a divvy." Where and officials had the entire control of their offices, their opportunities for course, extensive; where officials were co-associated in city work, there had to be either a complete and general understanding as to "crooked work," there might be underhand work by one or two men which was hidden from the rest.

The public had weird and unique ideas about The fact that "grafting" was carried on "graft." in city hall and city departments to a greater or less extent during every political administration was a fact that was undeniable. Sometimes an administration was especially corrupt; sometimes the administration was headed by a man who was even by his bitterest enemies acknowledged to be strictly honest. But as no one man could oversee the ins and outs of every department in the city, there was bound to be some "grafting," however petty, somewhere in the various offices or departments.

But the public generally seemed to be of the opinion that the instant a man was appointed or elected to office his entire nature changed. The people imagined, apparently, that a business man whose integrity, through many years, had never been questioned became "crooked" the instant he took the oath of office. And because of this, the most insulting and libelous statements were being bandied back and forth by irresponsible parties, concerning men who were honestly and conscientiously doing their duty in public offices.

Citizens who appropriated without any legal right the sidewalks in front of their stores for shipping purposes-men who would follow an alderman for weeks in order to get a bay-window put in a downtown shop contrary to the ordinances, people who hung about the city hall from dawn to twilight trying to get a railroad pass, would enter a public office with the air of Daniel going down the elevator into the lions' den. And if a question was asked them when they stated their business, they always imagined it had a hint of graft in it. Well, now, let me tell you: These folks that are always scenting "graft" in every public office and officer-these "Holy Willies" that assume such an "unco guid" air, they are often the people that will bear watching themselves.

The fact of the matter was that that real "graft" was handled by men who worked it so that nearly always it was entirely legal, in the strict letter of the law. A measley five or ten-dollar bill handed here and there for some favor was a mere bagatelle. And as for "graft" in politics, the legislatures of the various states are as mighty universities to kindergartens compared to city administrations. As for the United States senate—but that is the "king row" on the political checker-board, and not a matter for comment in this article.

Money is the cheapest and least dangerous form of "graft." I mean money that buys favors; bribes, in a word. Big "graft" concerns itself with "shares," "stock," "interests"—things that cannot be traced so easily to corrupt sources. Big grafters are afraid of cold cash. They want something that can be



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manipulated so that the ugly word "mon-

ey" can be eliminated in case of an ex-Cash is a hard commodity to "juggle," but shares and stocks can be better explained to a jury. So only the ignorant or most brazen "grafters" go after the money in the form of U. S. bank bills. Records are telltales; and money taken wrongfully and unaccounted for often returns to plague the hypothecator with a penitentiary sentence.

Another thing that seems to be overlooked is that legislation will not cure "grafting." True, it can and does punish the individual; but nothing but an aroused spirit of higher citizenship will offect a general cure of the evil. If you want to know how many people in your city and county are out after "something for nothing" get into a political position which either actually gives you chances for bestowing favors, or apparently offers the opportunity. Ninety-five per cent. of the people who call on you come for the purpose of having you do them some favor, either for themselves or others; and they are not at all particular about how the favor is done, so that it be done. For myself, I know I was bombarded day and night after I got into office with requests that ranged all the way from the impudent to the ignorant. Requests to aid in the way of evading or ignoring city ordinances were matters of daily occurrence. And the charming thing about it was that the parties assumed that this was a matter of course in the routine business of the city hall. It was not merely "what's the constitution between friends?" but "what's honesty between acquaintances?"

"Skate" No. 1 would introduce "Skate" No. 2, and the latter would unfold a scheme to "pull off" something in some other department of the hall, which was not only against all canons of decency as regarded common honesty, but so ridiculously apparent that no one but an ignoramus would concoct such a plan. Now these things happened so often that if you got mad at each occurrence you would be in a state of semi-apoplexy half the time. The only thing to do was to cut the interview short by saying "I haven't anything to do with that department; if you have any business with that end of the city go there yourself."

But when you come to pin down any great amount of "graft" in most of the city administrations' offices you failed, from the simple reason that there was comparatively little of it. Was it because greater publicity and greater vigilance was being had through a hostile press and a watchful opposite party? Or was it because an improvement was being made in the character of the men elected and appointed? Or was it both? At any rate, there was a steady advance for the better during the cycle of at least eight years of my experience in politics. Given an able and vigilant man at the head of a city's affairs, and 'graft" will be reduced to a minimum during his term of office. Given any other kind of a man, and once more "graft" will lift its hydra head. It is a curious thing about manifestation, that the tendency to make "a little on the side" seems to be apparent in all administrations, but is either dormant or active as the man at the helm is either alert or inattentive. Like yellow fever in Cuba, it is always present, even if only one case

The cheap "grafter," when found out, never had

was the work of political enemies or "a discharged employe seeking revenge." A very fine article of "rosy talk" was usually indulged in by a "grafter" who "was on the run."

Then, when he was finally indicted, his lawyers would consent to tell what an outrage it was that their client should be so persecuted. All criminal proceedings which seek to bring a "grafter" to 'book" are known by his lawyers as "man-hunts." The big "grafter's" friends flock to the court guite frequently the utmost courtesy is extended to him by officials high up in jail circles; especially if he be of the same party as the jail officials. If he happens to be on the other side of the political fence, these courtesies are

omitted. After a big "grafter" is convicted there is the usual appeal to the higher courts and a lot of skirmishing to keep him out of the penitentiary, but he gets there just the same. He may, after serving a year, of his sentence, become so ill that he will have to be pardoned. If he has returned part of the money he stole, this is a chance not to be overlooked. But if he is "stiff-necked" and insists on hanging on to what he got, the chances are not so favorable. Only a ridiculously small percentage of the big "grafters" have been punished. Some of the biggest of them all have absorbed their graft legally. But it was "graft," nevertheless. On many, the statute of limitations has "run," and prosecution made impossible. But it is cheering to relate that "grafting" is not quite so fashionable as it used to be by reason of these prosecutions; and much as the "reformer" has been held up to ridicule, it has been the reformer and the reform organizations that have made 'grafting," if not unpopular, at least dangerous.

Petty "grafting" can never be wholly stamped out, as it can be handed around by means of presents, privileges, etc., in such a way that it cannot be traced so as to provide ground for

criminal prosecutions. The technical term "graft," while peculiarly applied to politics, is not confined to that sphere only. Business, banking and railroad circles have the disease. In city administrations the spot where it is liable to make most insidious headway is in city councils. There it may be found either indirectly or directly apparent. And it is there, after all, that it is most dangerous, because affecting an entire city. If a public official steals from his office, it is not such a direct injury to the public man as the man who "sells out" to jam s franchise through a council.

And so, in the last analysis, the eyes of the re formers and the citizens should be fixed steadily on city councils. The best candidates for aldermen are none too good; the salary should be such that a man could give all of his time to the work and be well and even handsomely paid. If the public expects a man to give \$5,000 worth of time in the city council for \$3,000 salary, they

are merely putting a premium on "grafting." The day of the brazen "grafter" has gone by The new regime is making for better things. The only way that "grafting" can flourish nowadays is by having a city administration in full accord with the most influential newspapers of a city, apply the "graft" legally, pocket the "rake-off," point to the "statutes in such case made and provided," and so far as the public is concerned, "let the galled jade wince."

"It was horribly ghastly and grim. cruelly murdered her there, and ever It seemed to come from the far end of since her spirit had haunted the fort. "I think there is no doubt that the

Like Fighting Like.

The police official, stern in his sense

THE WRONG STREET

By ANSELM CHOMEL

office near?

Half way between his home and that

had caused the delay? Would it be

His worst fears were realized. Some

thing had gone wrong with a freight

He Rushed Out of the Coach with

office.

rival.

gasped.

Hundred Questions.

several miles to the nearest telegraph

The wedding was set for eight

o'clock that evening, and it was ten

minutes past nine when Broadhurst

leaped from a cab in front of Miss

Virginia's home, turned to pay the

driver of the foaming horses and ran

up the steps of the house. His ring

was answered immediately, and he al-

most rushed into the arms of his

friend Gay. He thought his friend

seemed somewhat surprised at his ar-

"I hope I am not so very late?" he

"The ceremony is over," Gay said,

but you are in time to offer your con-

A wedding without a groom was

something Broadhurst had not heard

of, but he asked no questions. He was

in some doubt as to whom he should

offer his congratulations-whether to

the bride, his mother-in-law or himself,

and while he was trying to settle this

point in his mind, he was ushered into

the presence of the bride and of a gen-

The bride came forward and gave

her hand. Broadhurst thought she

might receive her future husband with

a little more cordiality than her man-

rassment of the situation, he ventured

to extend his congratulations, and was

glad to perceive that it must have been

the proper thing to do, since the bride

received them most graciously. Then,

with the remark, "I want you to meet

my husband," she led him towards the

gentleman who had been with her

After he had been presented, his

friend Gay remarked to Virginia's hus-

"You have my friend here-whose

name, by the way, is the same as your

own, Richard Broadhurst-to thank

Broadhurst did not catch the other's

reply; he was dazed. Gay laid his

"Nothing serious," he replied; "it

"Funny thing," said Gay, speaking

to Breadhurst a few days later, "Broad-

you," with a laugh-"had been trying

to win Miss Hamilton's heart for a

year before she consented to marry

him. Well, just about the time you

and after she got to New York wrote

Again she accepted him. Broadhurst

wired to me, asking me to be 'best

man,' and I promptly accepted. In a

few days, I was surprised to get a let

ter from him with the same request. I

concluded the dear fellow, in his joy,

"Now ,the strange part of it is that

Broadhurst protests that he did not

receive Miss Hamilton's first letter,

and that he communicated but once

with me; whereas his wife is positive

that she accepted him twice, and I

could swear that I promised as often

"What was your friend's address?

Broadhurst said nothing, but medi-

tated upon how easy it would be to

make a mistake and write "George" in-

One Other View of the Case.

girls of the present day have been

much better brought up than their

mothers were, and have at an early

age acquired a poise, a self-control, a

power to reason logically and to philo-

sophically accept the affairs of life

that their mothers have not. There are

thousands of well-educated, sensible

young women throughout the country

trying to make the best of badly

The fact of the matter is that many

was losing his mind.

to act as 'best man.'

Broadhurst asked.

stead of "Georgia."

"No. 54 Georgia street."

will soon pass away. If you will ex-

cuse me, I will step outside."

when he entered the room.

to run her down."

ing in alarm:

'Dick, you're ill."

ner indicated. To relieve the emba

tleman who was a stranger to him.

gratulations. Come this way."

(Copyright, by Shortstory Broadhurst had met the young wo- | took his seat, but it occurred to him that the locomotive might be in a bad man but once, and then by the merest chance. He had done her some little way and cause the train to lose time. service and been rewarded with a But the conductor said the locomotive smile and gracious thanks. With that was never in better condition, he had dismissed the matter from his mind. A friend had happened on the of Miss Virginia the train stopped. He scene in time to present him; the rushed out of the coach with a hunyoung woman had said it was a pity dred questions on his tongue. What that he should have been put to so much trouble on her accoount, and he a long one? Was there a telegraph had recited a foolish speceh-he had read it in a French novel-to the effect that any man should consider it

any friends. In the first

place, he had not stolen

enough so as to lay away

anything for high-priced

lawyers, so he could

neither pose as a martyr,

nor go into court and make

a fight. Usually he "lost

his job for quite a while,"

his petty peculations were

laughed at, and he found

himself in the street, an

object of contempt and

jeers. But when a man

had gotten away with

forty or fifty thousand dol-

lars, it was an entirely

different proposition. He

could then put up a good, stiff "bluff." In the first

place, it was "up to him"

to pooh-pooh all rumors or

assertions which had been

made against his office.

Next, to explain that all

an honor to be her slave. He had certainly not gone out of his way to met her, nor tried to extend the acquaintance beyond the first meeting. And as for his foolish speech, it was preposterous to torture it into an offer of marriage. But there was her letter, and there was no mistaking its meaning.

"A mistake of the postman, course," he thought at first, but the address on the envelope, "Mr. Richard Broadhurst, 54 George street," settled that point against him.

"No; it's intended for me. Now, this is a pretty situation. Has a man no protection against marriageable

The letter made it clear, provokingly clear, that Miss Virginia Hamilton looked upon him as a suitor, and that she was graciously yielding to his entreaties.

"Why one would think from this," he said, "that I had thrown myself at her feet and begged her to be my wife, when, confound her, I wouldn't-but what's the use of storming around about it? I must get this matter straightened out."

For Richard Broadhurst was the last man on earth who was thinking of marriage.

But, after all, why not? The boldness of the thought both startled and amused him. It came back. Why not? He could not answer the question, although he called up all his old-time prejudices and all the arguments which to him had seemeed to prove conclusively that he should never

He remembered that Miss Virginia was not bad to look upon, that she gave evidences of refinement, and that her manner was pleasing. True, he had noticed a certain haughtiness in her bearing, but that, he thought, would be for the world and not for the man she loved. His old ideas about marriage might be all right so far as the rest of the women in the world was concerned, but Miss Virginiawell, that was another matter. A wife, after all-if Miss Virginia were the wife-might not be the worst thing in the world.

After accepting his offer of marriage which he had not made-Miss Virginia had written that she would remain with her aunt in New York till a week before the wedding, the date of which, he learned from her letter, was three months hence.

'I suppose," she had written, "that you will call upon your old friend Mr. "Mr. Gay was the friend who had introduced them.

"Evidently," Broadhurst "there isn't much for the modern groom to do but to appear at the right time and put his neck into the yoke. The bride-to-be picks out the groom, hints at whom she would like to be 'best man,' names the place and date of the wedding, and looks after things generally. But for the fact that there couldn't very well be a wedding without a groom, I suppose they would eliminate him. But I'll let Miss Vir-

ginia manage this little affair." Then he notified his friend Gay that, for rescuing your bride, some time being inexperienced in such matters, ago, when a team of horses threatened he was going to put himself into Gay's hands, and asked him to look after such little details as his bride-to-be had not thought to arrange.

hand upon Broadhurst's shoulder, say-He was in a fever of excitement till Gay's answer came, but it reassured him. It was as follows:

"Old hand at the business, and will see you through it. Congratulate you on the bride you are to get. Now, old man, keep cool and don't get excited. Above all, don't do foolish things, Just buy your wedding clothes, be sure to hurst-that's the other fellow, not get here on time, and don't worry about anything else. I will attend to all little details."

He then gave minute instructions as to the clothes the groom should wear. met her, she concluded to accept him, "Really, he's an accommodating felto him to that effect. He did not get Broadhurst thought, "but I low." should like to have something to say the letter, and renewed his pleadings in this matter. The groom seems to be almost as unimportant a factor in a wedding as an unpreferred creditor where the assets are ten cents on the

Then followed three months of ecstasy, intermixed at times, it is true, with the fear that something might dash the cup of newly-found bliss from

The weeks passed without Broadhurst hearing again from Gay or from Miss Virginia. A week before the date of the wedding, he thought that perhaps he ought to go over and see them, but feared to intrude. They were busy, no doubt, with the arrangements, and would not care to be bothered by one who was to play the minor part of groom. So, impatient though he was, he concluded to await his cue before appearing on the scene. Then, there were his own arrangements to look after. For the fiftieth time he received the solemn assurance of his tailor that his wedding clothes were perfect,

Finally, his wedding day arrived, and he was at the railroad station two hours before the time for the train to leave. Once on the train, he took a seat, but soon left it, to find the conductor and ask him when he would reach his destination. True, he had been consulting the time-table for days, but now feared that he might have made a mistake in reading it; and then it might be necessary to send | brought-up mothers, to protect them a message asking them to delay the from troubles brought on themselves ceremony until he could arrive. His and to control as far as possible fears on this point quieted, he again their silly tendencies.

Truth and Quality

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## IS HAUNTED BY GIRL'S GHOST

Spectral Form That inhabits Old Forts cently he visited the disused forts at at Southwick.

Southwick, the pretty little seaside resort a few miles from Brighton, England, has found out that it has a small room, whose walls used to echo ghost, and efforts are being made by with the songs and laughter of the the inhabitants to discover its iden-

The story of the discovery is told by a correspondent of the Hove Ga-tall white form attired in a sette, who states that one evening re-

Southwick in company with a friend. "We walked 'round the moat," he continues, "and were looking through one of the narrow windows into a soldiers stationed there, when suddenly (it was about 9:45 p. m., and darkess was just setting in) we saw :

the room and slowly approach us. I must say I was dreadfully afraid, and peculiar spectral form which we saw my young friend, who had just re- in the room of the old fort was the marked: "Oh, this would be a capital spirit of the dead and long-forgotten spot for a ghost, shook all over and maiden. nearly fainted.

"The figure was tall, and its covering, as far as one could see, was extremely thin.

"An old Southwick boatman told us wonderful yarn about a young sollier who had rowed a beautiful maidon over the bar late one night and had I

tentatively.

of duty, frowned.

"On the new sheath skirts-?" sug gested the fashionable dressmaker,

"It is war to the knife," he declared.